

DEATH OF STANFORD

He Passes Away While Asleep.

NO WARNING GIVEN OF THE END

Brief Biographical Sketch of One of the Builders of the Pacific Railway System.

MEXICO PARK, June 20.—United States Senator Stanford died at 12 o'clock tonight.

He passed away peacefully in his sleep at his residence at Palo Alto.

It has been evident for some time that Senator Stanford's demise was a question of but a short time.

His symptoms were apoplectic and his weight increasing alarmingly.

There was a stiffness about his limbs that made locomotion an exceedingly difficult task.

His body was fast becoming too heavy for his limbs to support, and he could take only the slightest exercise.

Six months ago the Senator sent for Dr. Curtis of San Francisco. The doctor prescribed heroic treatment, but the Senator was not ready to undergo drastic methods for the reduction of flesh and restoration of waning strength.

His apoplectic symptoms increased and his situation became such as to create serious alarm.

About six weeks ago it was found necessary to impose a severely plain diet upon the Senator, and since that time his sole food has consisted of fried hashed meat, with hot water as the only liquid accompaniment.

The Senator rigidly adhered to the severe requirements of the physicians, and it seemed for a time that his results were most beneficial and might possibly effect a permanent cure.

The Senator expressed himself as much encouraged, and looked forward hopefully to the time when he could devote himself with renewed energy to public affairs and to the completion of certain educational and other benevolent enterprises that were very near to his heart.

His strength was not sufficiently great to respond to the demands upon it. His fundamental weakness suddenly manifested itself and he passed quietly away tonight.

Senator Stanford was in the best of spirits today (Tuesday). He took a drive around his stock farm, and seemed as well as ever.

He returned shortly after 10 o'clock, and about midnight his valet, upon going into the Senator's bedroom, discovered that he was dead.

He looks perfectly natural as he lies in bed, seeming, from all appearances, to be in deep sleep.

Leahud Stanford was born in Waterbury, Albany county, New York, on March 9, 1824.

His ancestors settled in the valley of the Mohawk about 1720.

He was brought up on a farm, and when 20 began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and the same year to practice at Port Washington, Wis.

In 1852, having lost his law library and other property by fire, he moved to California and began mining for gold at Michigan Bluff, Placer county, subsequently becoming associated in business with his three brothers, who had preceded him to the Pacific Coast.

In 1856 he removed to San Francisco and engaged in mercantile pursuits on a large scale, laying the foundation of a fortune that is estimated at more than \$500,000.

In 1860 Mr. Stanford made his entrance into public life as a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln to the presidency.

He was an earnest advocate of a Pacific railroad, and was elected president of the Central Pacific company when it was organized in 1861.

The same year he was elected governor of California, and served from December, 1861, till December, 1863.

As president of the Pacific road he superintended its construction over the mountains, building 500 miles in 203 days, and on May 10, 1869, drove the golden spike at Promontory point, Utah.

He also became interested in business on the Pacific slope, and in the development of the agricultural and manufacturing of California.

In 1885 he was elected United States senator for the full term from March 3, 1885.

In memory of his only son he has given to the state of California \$20,000, to be used in founding at Palo Alto a university whose curriculum shall not only include the theoretical and practical branches of education.

Included in the trust fund for the maintenance of the University is Mr. Stanford's estate at Vina, Tehama county, which is the largest vineyard in the world, comprising 30,000 acres.

MEXICO PARK, June 21.—The first tidings of Senator Stanford's death which reached the outside world were sent by an Associated Press correspondent from the little town of Mexico but a few minutes after it was discovered that the Senator had breathed his last.

Owing to the hour and the meagre telegraphic facilities it was impossible to obtain any of the details last night.

Friends of Senator Stanford's family received the sad news through the morning papers.

This morning, at 4:24, a special train bearing Charles Lathrop, Mrs. Stanford's brother, left San Francisco, arriving here at 5:35.

A carriage awaited him at the station which drove rapidly to the Stanford residence, which is situated about a mile and a half from the station.

From an early hour this morning telegraphic messages of sympathy have poured in upon Mrs. Stanford.

Each incoming train was filled with personal friends, Southern Pacific railway officers and those who have been intimately associated with the Senator in his many affairs.

Five high Southern Pacific officers were among those who arrived on the 10:40 train from San Francisco—Manager A. N. Towne, J. A. Fillmore, H. E. Huntington, Auditor and Controller Housing and Mr. Schwerin.

Mr. Huntington said to reply to an inquiry that since the Senator's severe attack in Washington his death has been among the probabilities each day, although it was thought by all his friends that he might survive for years.

It was known that he never would resume his activity in railway affairs, and it was known that he would resign his seat in the United States senate unless the Republican party needed him.

Stephen Gage, who came in on an early train, learned first of the Senator's death from newspapers.

Charles Crocker, who received a telegram early this morning, came on an early train with Rev. Rote of Grace church.

J. M. Daggett, superintendent of the mint, was also among the friends at Palo Alto.

A profound hush and sadness has settled over the beautiful grounds and buildings, and black crape hangs from the door knob.

The body of the Senator lies in his bedroom up stairs. A peaceful smile is on his face, which has a peculiarly like-like appearance.

Mrs. Stanford, with her brother and niece, Mrs. E. R. Taylor, are still keeping vigil at the bedside.

At 12 the embalmers arrived and the body was embalmed.

THE DEATH.

The Senator retired at 10, feeling better than usual.

At 12:05 his old and trusted valet, Edward Largay, who for some time had visited the Senator's room at different times during the night, went in.

He heard a gasp, and then he saw something was wrong, gave the alarm, first to Mrs. Stanford, then to his private secretary, Mr. Nash.

When Mrs. Stanford reached the room her husband had breathed his last.

Mr. Nash at once sent for a local physician, but there was nothing left for medical skill. Death had resulted immediately from heart failure.

Mrs. Stanford, though overcome by the shock, bears up wonderfully, and most kindheartedly directing all arrangements with wonderful firmness.

The only time she was entirely prostrated was when she left the body in charge of those who are to perform the last offices.

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

Telegrams of condolence continue to pour in from all sources, and those in the west particularly are profuse in expressing sympathy.

Many clerks of the Southern Pacific have written anxious to perform the smallest duties. One of them said to an Associated Press correspondent that "all the clerks felt that they had lost a great friend."

In him we had one of the best of friends ready to listen to us. He was the best of clerks and was a very merciful and kind.

Men about the place to the smallest stable boy feel that they have lost a personal friend.

The Senator's will, which was drawn up at the time the college at Palo Alto was built, is now in the hands of his son, his attorney, and its contents can only be a matter of conjecture.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

MEXICO PARK, June 21.—Dr. Holland, the physician who was called to the side of the deceased was seen by a representative of the Associated Press. He said:

"The immediate cause of death was paralysis of the heart. I have no doubt that the Senator, that the last treatment which he received to refer to the hot water treatment—was of the greatest benefit. I know it to be a fact that Senator Stanford died during the past two years tried many doctors of many schools, and that he was managed with care and skill, and that the Senator's days were numbered and no earthly skill could have averted the end."

THE FUNERAL.

MEXICO PARK, June 21.—Arrangements for the funeral of Senator Stanford are all completed, and will doubtless meet with the approval of Mrs. Stanford.

She has been no one today but her brother, Charles Lathrop, her niece, Mrs. Taylor, and Stephen M. Gage.

The funeral will be held at the chapel at Palo Alto University, which will be very simple.

While recently in Europe the senator, who was always a staunch friend of railway engineers, requested that when his pallbearers were selected they should consist of a number of engineers selected from those longest in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

His request is to be honored, and of the twenty pallbearers, eight are to be engineers.

Expressions of sympathy continue to come in in great numbers from friends in all parts of the country, among them telegrams from Senators Dolph, Mitchell, Saunders, McPherson, Gregory, Whitelaw Reid and D. O. Mills.

Stanford's Wealth.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A careful estimate of the late Senator Stanford's property indicates that its value is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$35,000,000.

The estate consists in a large part of one-fourth of the shares of the Pacific Improvement Company, a legal association through which Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins (Seares) and Crocker own and control the Southern Pacific Company. Its nominal assets in the way of railroad property amount to \$20,000,000, but the actual value is about \$20 million, or \$42,000,000, of which Stanford's holdings are worth \$10,000,000.

Under the Pacific Improvement Company owns a large block of Southern Pacific bonds on which there is an interest of 5 and 6 per cent annually. Stanford's share of these bonds is said to be \$1,000,000.

From the bonds and bonds alone the Stanford estate is said to receive an income of nearly \$1,000,000 annually.

Then there is the San Francisco cable road property that pays 10 per cent annually on \$12,000,000, of which Stanford's share is \$5,000,000. He leaves 100,000 acres of land, including the great Vina vineyard, and other real estate worth \$8,000,000, and other personal property worth \$1,000,000, making the aggregate value of his estate about \$35,000,000, on which there is an annual income of perhaps \$3,000,000.

Markham Overcome.

Cutano, June 21.—The first intimation Governor Markham had of the death of Senator Stanford was a telegram which he received at 12:30 this afternoon. He, with a friend, was in the room at the California state building at the World's Fair at the time. The shock was so startling that for a moment he was completely overcome.

A little later a representative of the Associated Press called to see the Gov-

ernor and asked him if he had anything to say as to who would succeed Stanford. The Governor refused to be seen by any reporter of the press on that or any other subject this afternoon.

He sent word by his secretary that he was too much overcome by the sad news to think of talking for publication.

"Senator Stanford was one of my nearest personal friends," he said, "and it would be heartless in me to even have any thought at this time as to his successor. Stanford was one of California's ablest public men, and for the present I will have nothing to express either publicly or privately as to who will succeed him."

The Governor refused to see any callers save personal friends and officials of California.

Surprise in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The news of Senator Stanford's death was received in Washington with some degree of surprise, although all his friends knew his advanced age and feeble health augured his demise within no very great period.

Stanford's last visit to Washington was in April. He was very feeble, seemingly on the verge of dissolution. He called on President Cleveland at that time, and a number of congressmen who knew him at the White House sorrowfully predicted the end as not far off.

For several years Stanford had been so feeble that he required the assistance of a servant to enable him to move about. Rheumatism, added to the debility of old age, caused him much suffering.

Two years ago he went abroad to try the medical waters of European health resorts, and returned to America apparently in better health. Since then he has traveled a great deal between California and Washington, accompanied always by his devoted wife, but his feebleness increased noticeably.

Notwithstanding his condition, death at this time was unexpected and caused something of a shock to those who knew him.

Senator Dolph of Oregon, the only member of congress from the Pacific coast in town, said this afternoon that it would be impossible for the congressional committee to reach Palo Alto in time for the funeral, and he thought Vice President Stevenson would designate Senator Mitchell and such other senators now in the coast to attend the funeral in behalf of the senate. It is probable this action will be followed by Speaker Crisp when he learns of Senator Stanford's death.

His Hospitality.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senator and Mrs. Stanford's life in this city was naturally a very prominent one. After Mrs. Stanford had had a deep mourning for the loss of her son she entertained every winter in the most elaborate style.

Her dinners were always notable events and were never surpassed in this city for the elegance and refinement of her table.

The preparations made for Mrs. Stanford's reception each winter were no less marked. The humblest visitor was made as welcome as the most favored, and the resources of the entire establishment were at the pleasure of the great throngs who always came.

His Benevolence.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Of Senator Stanford's magnificent gifts in the cause of education and charity it is safe to say that he never refused an appeal and frequently gave much more than was asked.

Stanford, in all the great undertakings which accumulated for him such enormous wealth, never started any project, no matter how important or simple, without talking it over with his wife. Both of them were serious minded and both full of good will and benevolence in managing the riches entrusted to them.

Stevenson's Condolence.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—Vice President Stevenson, who passed through here this morning en route to Little Rock, was informed of the sudden death of Senator Stanford of California. He at once telegraphed his condolence to the bereaved family, and also telegraphed the general terms of the senate to the necessary preparation for formal action by that body.

No Stock Jobbery.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Daily News Washington special says: "Whenever you hear a rumor of my sudden death discredit it as such rumors have been circulated about me. They are employed by stock jobbers."

Such was the injunction which Senator Stanford recently gave his private secretary, John McCarthy. McCarthy had received no information from Palo Alto of the Senator's death up to 1:30 p. m. "Yet," said he, "I have no doubt it is true and that his sudden death was from heart disease."

IN HONOR OF STANFORD.

Flags on the Railroad Buildings at Half Mast.

The following general order has been issued by the Southern Pacific Railroad to its employees:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—To the officials and employees of the Southern Pacific Company:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the sudden death of the late Senator Stanford, which occurred at Palo Alto at midnight, and as a mark of respect to the memory of one of the founders of this great property, whose life has been devoted to its interests from the beginning, it is ordered that flags be flying at half mast on the steamers and on the principal buildings of the company until after the funeral shall have taken place, the hour of which will be later advised, when all the company's business not inconsistent with public demands will be suspended.

A. N. Towne, General Manager.

A Sad Accident.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A train on the Long Island railroad, upon which about 1000 persons were returning from the Sheephead Bay mecca, was derailed this evening in a tunnel a short distance from Parkville. Two persons were killed outright, two died soon after being removed to a hospital, and about 100 were injured, many so seriously that they will not recover.

Killed Himself.

SAN JES, June 20.—Daniel James Murphy, son of the late James Murphy, well known throughout the state, was found dead this morning at his home on the Milpitas road. He had a bullet wound in the left breast and is supposed to have accidentally killed himself while cleaning his pistol. There are also rumors of suicide.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

So Says a Jury of Twelve Citizens

OF MISS LIZZIE BORDEN

Termination of One of the Most Mysterious Double Murders on Record.

New Bedford, Mass., June 20.—At the opening of the Borden trial this morning District Attorney Knowlton resumed his argument on behalf of the commonwealth. He addressed himself to the motive of the murder. He pointed out the enmity of Lizzie toward her stepmother as a sufficient motive for the murder, and said that her killing necessitated the killing of her father, a stern man, who knew of the enmity, and who loved his dead wife. The only way for Lizzie to possibly escape punishment lay in killing her father. It is one which would consistently account for the double murder taking place in not over a period of an hour and a half in the cellar. With this the prosecution closed.

Justice Dewey then charged the jury and defined the different degrees of murder and stated that the presumption of innocence increased by the defendant's character must be real and not an operative motive.

The judge further charged the jury to weigh the evidence to see whether the defendant's permanent state of mind showed a motive for the crimes. Every material allegation in the indictment must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt; that is, to a moral certainty. He compared the direct and circumstantial evidence, and said the failure to prove an essential fact would be fatal, but the failure would prove helpful, and the fact might not be. Lizzie's statements about the note were discussed at length. He said that they must be satisfied that they were false. Every fact proved must be reasonably consistent with guilt. The government did not show that anybody else had an opportunity to commit the crime, but it might prove that the defendant committed it. The jury must reason as to the effect of the defendant's conduct and statements. They were not to conclude by expert testimony, but were to apply to it reason. If they were satisfied that the note was not done by another party, the fact that the defendant did not testify should not influence them against her.

At the conclusion of the charge the attorneys consulted a few moments and then the jury was allowed to retire. It was just 4:30 when the spectators, who kept their seats patiently during the retirement of the jury, noticed a movement indicating their return.

A moment later the twelve men filed into their seats and were polled.

Miss Borden was asked to stand up and the foreman was asked to return the verdict, which he announced, "Not guilty."

Then all the dignity and decorum of the court room vanished.

A cheer went up which might have been heard half a mile away, and there was no attempt to check it.

Miss Borden's heart went down upon the railing in front of her and she was crying.

Mr. Jennings was almost crying while Mr. Adams seemed incapable of speech.

As soon as possible the room was cleared, and when the spectators were finally gone Miss Borden was taken to the room of the justice and allowed to recover her composure, with only the eyes of friends upon her and the carcases of devoted admirers.

At the expiration of an hour she was placed in a carriage and driven to the station where she took the train for Fall River, her home no longer, probably, but still the only objective point for the immediate present.

FOREST FIRES.

HUNDREDS OF ACRES OF TIMBER DESTROYED.

The Value of Which Run Far Into the Millions—A Timely Rain.

DULUTH, June 20.—A welcome rain started to fall here this evening. If it extends over the Mesada range it will do much to quench the forest fires which are still raging in a greater portion of the pine regions. The first extent far up into the Rainy river district.

A man just returned from a trip through the region says the flames rise fifty feet above the tops of the trees and are spreading with great rapidity.

Trainmen report heavy forest fires around Hickey.

More accurate reports from fires in the Mesada iron range indicate greater losses than at first reported.

The loss at Virginia is \$1,000,000; at other places they aggregate \$500,000, not counting the timber, which cannot be estimated, but will be at least \$1,000,000. Reported fatalities seem unfounded.

Furnished Ball.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Colonel F. C. Ainsworth, William E. Court, superintendent of Foul's theater building, and Francis Sasse, engineer, appeared voluntarily in the criminal court before Judge McCombs today and gave bail in \$10,000 each for their appearance before the grand jury. Dan, the contractor, was not able to appear in court, but smelties went to the house and qualified there in the same manner. The army court of inquiry to determine the responsibility for the disaster will convene on Thursday.

No Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There will be no pension deficiency for the current fiscal year which ends June 30th. That is assured by figures obtained from the treasury department today. A surplus of about \$1,500,000 will be turned into the treasury.

NO CAPITAL REMOVAL

Plenty of Coin Here

The Government Comes to the Rescue.

Los Angeles, June 21.—Four banks closed their doors here this morning. They are the First National, the Southern California, Broadway bank and East Side bank. All ascribe the same cause—stringency of the money market and inability to realize cash at once from their resources.

Depositors are assured that they will be paid in full.

The suspensions created much excitement and great crowds gathered in the streets. Runs were made upon the Farmers and Merchants' and the Los Angeles. The former paid all deposits promptly, but the latter announced that it would pay only small deposits and give certificates payable in sixty days for the remainder.

The First National bank announces that it closed because \$800,000 had been withdrawn in two days. Assets exceed liabilities by \$500,000.

The Broadway is a small bank. Statements of other banks are not obtainable. All will probably resume payment.

A careful review of the situation at the close of business today indicates that the financial atmosphere is clearing. The arrival of a large amount of coin from the north, aggregating \$250,000, and the announcement that \$500,000 would arrive today had reassuring effect. The Farmers and Merchants bank will receive \$100,000 additional in the morning and it will open its doors with over \$1,000,000 in coin in its vaults, which, it is believed, will be more than enough to meet all demands. It is estimated that about \$1,000,000 has been withdrawn from the banks during the present crisis, and so far not a single failure of a merchant has been reported.

San Diego. Shortly before noon the Consolidated National bank closed its doors, and also the Savings Bank of San Diego, which is in the same room. A notice over both doors says it is due to a steady withdrawal caused by the panic prevailing throughout the country and inability to realize on securities; that assets are much larger than liabilities, and that depositors can lose nothing.

Continued runs caused the First National bank to close at 1:30. The Bank of Commerce is standing the pressure well.

Anaheim.—The Bank of Anaheim closed at noon. Depositors will be paid in full.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Extensive shipments of money by telegraph from New York to San Francisco were made today by direction of United States Treasurer Morgan. Bank failures yesterday on the Pacific Coast evidently spurred the banks to increase their supply of ready money to meet any emergency that may arise. This money is transferred in a simple manner to the banks in San Francisco, which telegraphs to New York correspondents to place in the sub-treasury at New York a given sum of money to its credit to be sent to a San Francisco bank. The sub-treasurer at New York telegraphs the sub-treasurer at San Francisco to credit the bank with a given sum of money. The San Francisco banks thus save express charges and the government, which reserves gold for the money it transfers by telegraph, builds up its gold. It is a mutual arrangement by which the banks and the government are benefited.

No Unecessaries.

NEW YORK, June 22.—No unecessaries in banking circles on account of Western and Pacific Coast banks troubles. All day banks and private banking houses here were receiving bad news from California, particularly Los Angeles, together with a demand for currency. Bankers do not, as a rule, place much reliance on heralded returns of gold from Europe. The \$500,000 on its way here is regarded as a mere drop in the bucket.

Will Not Open.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Pacific bank tonight it was decided not to open its doors tomorrow.

The direct cause of the suspension is a notice from the clearing house association that the bank's paper would not be accepted.

It has been known for some time that the bank was laboring under financial difficulties and the announcement of the action of the board does not create great surprise.

The Pacific bank was organized in 1863 by R. H. McDonald, and the present manager is R. H. McDonald, Jr. It has a paid up stock of \$1,000,000, a nominal reserve of about \$700,000, and deposits of about \$1,500,000.

According to a recent official report of the state bank examiner its loans and discounts are said to be about \$2,500,000.

The failure seems to be altogether due to recent monetary troubles, and it is expected that the depositors will lose nothing.

Manager McDonald says that the bank will resume business in a short time and that the suspension is made in order that the bank may realize from its assets and protect itself from a sudden run by depositors.

It is believed that the closing of the doors of the Pacific bank may result in

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RAISING MONEY.

Meeting of the State Growers Association.

A PLAN OF ACTION SUGGESTED.

The Old Executive Committee Withdraw and a New One Proposed.

The California State Raisin Growers' Association held a meeting in Kutter hall yesterday afternoon. C. H. Norris of Fowler acted as president and M. Mother of Hamilton as secretary.

For two hours the discussion was of a very stirring character. William Harvey being a prominent debater on one side and E. G. Chaddock on the other. The discussion was concerning a contract presented to the meeting for adoption. The following is a synopsis of the contract:

PROCESSES FOR PACKING RAISINS:

London grapes 40 cents per box; plain paper, 35 cents; extra loose, 25 cents; plain loose, 22 1/2 cents; extra loose, 20 cents; 10 cents cleaning and packing, 75 cents; 20 cents added for half boxes and 50 cents for quarter boxes.

The packers agree to pack or put up in boxes any layers except choppers and the two grades of London grapes. The packers will make daily to the state executive committee of all sales made, etc. Commissions 5 per cent, and eastern brokers not to exceed 2 1/2 per cent.

No raisins shall be sold for prices less than those fixed and determined upon by the executive committee.

Twenty-five cents per ton must be paid on all raisins purchased or handled outside of membership of the association for its support \$1 for each car load shipped.

The pack on each grade must be uniform.

Objection was made to the contract by the members because it provided that no raisins should be shipped out of California without the consent of the executive committee.

A definite understanding was arrived at, and an executive committee, consisting of Gordon, Norris and Mother, withdrew.

Alexander Gordon suggested that a new executive committee be appointed, and that on such committee be one representative of the commission packers, a representative of the co-operative companies and one representative of the growers, and that the packer who packed a carload of raisins should be a member of the committee. This committee should meet and determine upon the best method of marketing the raisin crop during the coming season.

At the next meeting the details of a definite plan of action will be determined. The meeting will be called by the chair.

Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in department yesterday, Judge Harris presiding:

James Miller vs. J. W. Williams; judgment for defendant for \$5 and costs.

BEFORE JUDGE HOLMES.

The People vs. Richard S. Heath; adjourned at noon till 10 a.m. Monday.

NEW CASES.

Marino Sugian, a laborer of Fresno, has filed his petition to be declared an insolvent debtor. The following is a list of assets and liabilities:

Assets: \$250.00 in cash, \$250.00 in bank of Kingsburg, B. F. Howard; debt.

Duties at Home Neglected.

Rev. Mr. A. J. in Pullin's Grove, Pa., had just commenced his sermon one Sunday morning when a boy some 8 or 9 years of age got up, and walking straight up to the minister asked in a voice loud enough to be heard by the congregation: "May I go home? I forgot to feed the pigs." Consent was given, but the effect upon the minister as well as upon the congregation was far from serious.—Chicago Herald.

A Prospect of a Lively Time.

"Will you apologize for blowing smoke in that lady's face?"

"Apologize, my dear?"

"Very well, I intend to thrash you, and before I do I think it only fair to tell you that I am Tranjan, the heavy-weight runner of Harvard."

"That's all right, young fellow. The Liver Gilligan, the middle-weight champion of Holoken,"—the minister's.

Lost.

Once lost it is difficult to restore the hair. Therefore be warned in time, lest you become bald. Smith's Dandruff Pomade has never failed in one instance to stop the hair from falling, curing itching scalp and dandruff. An exquisite hair dressing, putting and keeping the scalp in a state of perfect health, which insures an abundance of soft luxuriant hair. Try it.

Found.

A package worth its weight in gold, on the corner of I and Tulare street, to those troubled with dandruff or any skin disease, in the form of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, the only remedy on earth to cure a single hair, and to cure all skin diseases, regardless of how many years standing. Manufactured and sold by Smith Bros., the leading druggists, corner I and Tulare streets.

See Howard.

For any case of Dandruff that one bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade fails to perfect a cure, regardless of how many years standing. Thousands have been cured of dandruff and skin diseases with less than one bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade that all other remedies have failed to do any good whatever.

Tender Feet.

If your feet are tender and sore from pressing too freely, procure a box of Smith's Foot Sweet Sand, which will cure you. 25c per box at Smith Bros. drug store.

No Chills No Fever.

After taking Smith Bros. Ague Cure, the only certain and speedy cure for chills and fever, all diseases arising from malarial, such as chills, fever, dandruff, skin diseases, etc., are cured. Smith Bros. Ague Cure, the only certain and speedy cure for chills and fever, all diseases arising from malarial, such as chills, fever, dandruff, skin diseases, etc., are cured.

CHINESE TRAFFIC.

Philly B. Watkins of a London tea firm is making a business tour of the world and at present is in this city.

Watkins is one of the oldest and richest tea firms in the world's metropolis, the head of it for many years having been the million-are Baronet Sir Richard Peck. Mr. Watkins is an old and trusted member of the house and has been selected for many years to conduct negotiations with the principal Chinese and Indian tea growers who control the markets of Canton and Ceylon.

"It is one rule," explained Mr. Watkins, "to visit the best plantations and arrange for the purchase of the new season's crop while it is yet growing. It takes considerable experience to be able to judge of the probable quality of a crop during its early stages, and the plant is subject to many vicissitudes before picking. If the crop does not come up to expectations, we are often forced to look for the first offer, for which privilege of course we pay a premium. The Chinese tea, however, does not rate the market as it did before India and Ceylon discovered the fact that they could grow similar kinds as well as their Ceylon neighbors.

"All the best sorts, however, are still grown in China. Gunpowder, Hyson and all the high class green teas can be produced nowhere else. The very highest quality of the first named selection leaves the land of its growth, the Chinese connoisseurs forming a ring which keeps it for the home market."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Black Jack Inn.

A few days ago the incident "hostelry" familiar to readers of Dickens as the "Black Jack" in Portsmouth street, it was customary for them to adjourn to its hospitable bar and daily inscribed the names of the fortunate inmates in a register kept in the house for that special purpose. Among the signatures to be seen are those of James Paget and Andrew Clarke, together with many others who have since attained celebrity.

The death of the "Black Jack" which has been the subject of much speculation, has been the subject of much speculation, has been the subject of much speculation.

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MILLER & LUX.

Bitter Litigation About the Division of the Estate.

FORTY MILLIONS AT ISSUE.

A Petition for the Division in Kind of the State on the Charge Miller's Mismanagement.

The Examiner states that an action has been instituted to divide the immense estate of Miller & Lux. It says: As an amicable adjustment of the business could not be reached by the parties immediately interested, an appeal has been made to the courts, opening up a legal controversy with \$20,000,000 on each side to supply the sums of war.

That it will be a bitter contest is known by those familiar with the affairs of the great firm. If Mr. Lux, widow of the late Charles Lux, is successful, there will be a general division of the vast possessions forming the property amassed by the two cattle kings.

The vast ranch in the fertile valley of the San Joaquin, which is bounded by sea and near, will have a lane run through it, and there will be two ranches of the immense dimensions of only six by twelve miles. Other tracts, large enough to house a principality or a province, will be cut in two by surveys, on one side standing with belongs to Henry Miller, which belongs to the other half belongs to the estate of Charles Lux.

It has been said that Miller & Lux could start their cattle from the southern limit of Arizona and drive to the northern border of Oregon and graze their stock on their own land every day. The firm of Miller & Lux was credited with being the most extensive owner of cattle and land in the United States, and probably the world.

After the death of Lux a few years ago the affairs of the partnership have not been managed to the satisfaction of his heirs. On several occasions they have shown evidence of impatience with the management of the partnership, and an open breach was known to exist. For Mrs. Lux in her personal capacity, and also as executrix of her late husband's will, has taken the initiative to set the partnership at naught.

It is now admitted that the German government will have a majority in the Reichstag by compromising with political factions. The numerical strength of the army will be increased by 50,000, and the period of service reduced to two years.

Associate Judge Samuel Blackford of the United States supreme court was taken critically ill yesterday at New York.

Frightened depositors of small amounts made a run on the San Bernardino bank yesterday, but soon after getting their money in their hands made redemptors.

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FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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(Circulation in Advance)
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Fresno offers better inducements for the location of a grape syrup factory than any other place in California.

When people have to choose between going to the World's Fair and paying their debts, they had better pay their debts.

The dealer who gets the agency for the brand of cigarettes which the Infanta smokes will reap a rich harvest. They may come high, but the dealers will love them.

The southern counties are not the cherry left of the earth, anyway. Los Angeles alone consumes about half a ton of cherries daily shipped from the northern part of the state.

The prospects for the Stockton & Bakersfield road will be issued today, and we shall soon know whether its promoters mean business or are merely talking for the purpose of inducing somebody else to take hold of the project.

The newspapers which most persistently denounced the officers and detectives for not catching Evans and Sontag are now talking about "man hunters" and "blood money." They belong to the family of chronic kickers, whose opinion nobody cares for.

The most important thing about the conviction of Embarquer Flood is the fact that it is possible to convict a thief in San Francisco who has stolen a large amount of money. The man who gets away with that much money generally succeeds in buying an acquittal.

There can no longer be a doubt in the public mind that Colonel A. J. Pedlar, M. D., is eminently a man of peace, possessed of forbearance that angels might emulate. As evidence of this we state that the artist who executed that portrait of our military doctor, published in the Sunday Examiner, still lives.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago is a man of surprising delicacy of feeling, considering the strictly business character of his surroundings. He declined to foot the bills of the guests recently entertained in his city on the ground that the national government might feel hurt by such action. People who hold that tact and pork peddling do not go hand in hand may now retire in confusion.

The Yosemite commission should carry out the plan of opening the old Yosemite Valley hotel as a place of entertainment at low prices. A rate of \$4 a day for a room is all right for wealthy tourists, but there is a very large class of people who cannot afford to pay that much even for the privilege of seeing Yosemite. A hotel which will furnish rooms at a rate of \$1 per day would undoubtedly result in increasing the number of visitors to the famous valley.

The state press is showing a strong prejudice against Tulare county as a place in which to try Sontag and Evans. The prejudice is founded on the record of officers and conduct of citizens who assisted the bandits. The Saturday Report says: "An effort will be made to save Sontag and Evans from the gallows by having them tried at Visalia instead of in Fresno. The crime for which Sheriff Kay of Tulare says he has arrested them was the murder of Oscar Beaver at Evans' barn when the train robbers first escaped. Should they get a trial on this charge their friends in Tulare county might be able to get them off with a term in the penitentiary. The treatment George Sontag, the third of the gang, received in Fresno, does not hold out any promise to them if they should fall into the clutches of a Fresno county jury. He received a life term, and they would probably be hanged. The sentiment of the people of the state is in favor of Fresno in this matter."

The Call says "about 4000 more people went east in May than came west. This fact should be borne in mind when considering the condition of business in this state. These people if at home would occupy 800 houses and distribute in the course of the month not less than \$200,000. For a time the business community is deprived of a considerable proportion of its ordinary profit. The 4000 Californians that are temporarily absent will not expend less than \$1,000,000. This is not referred to as a misfortune, but as a condition, which at the present time intensifies the prevailing dullness. It is not probable that the tide of migration will be as great as more than a month or two longer. In the autumn the movement will be westward. A proportion of eastern people who visit the fair will come on to California. It is not improbable that December comes the balance will be largely in our favor. In the end the World's Fair may prove a good thing for California, but just at present we are considerably out of pocket."

A distinct tendency is showing itself among the colored population of Georgia to leave the rural districts for the towns and cities. The motive for this migration is attributed by both the Rome Tribune and the Atlanta Constitution to a desire to obtain better educational facilities for their children. It is safe to assume that this is but one of the motives which impel this tendency to town life. The condition of labor in centers of population may be, or may seem to be, both easier and more remunerative than in the country. The colored man by nature is eminently gregarious. He craves the association of his own race. But whatever the cause, one effect of this movement threatens to be unfortunate for the colored population. The average rate of mortality for whites and blacks, throughout the country, is respectively 14 and 17 per thousand. But in cities and towns the average mortality of white people is between 17 and 18, while that of the colored race amounts to 35 and in some cities to 40. The instinct which leads the colored population from the country to towns and cities is leading them to destruction.

LELAND STANFORD.

The death of Senator Leland Stanford ends the career of one of the most conspicuous characters in the annals of California. His sudden death, while not unexpected by those who knew him well, comes as a shock to the people of the state. His friends can hardly realize that he was already old and his life's work of necessity nearly ended, while his enemies forgot their animosities in the reflection that he died in the midst of a great and philanthropic work, the benefits of which to future generations can hardly be estimated.

This is not a time for an impartial and dispassionate criticism of his character or his work. It is too soon to estimate the value of his labor, to balance the evil with the good that he has done. That his business methods have not always been commendable examples for those less favored, that he has done much to make politics disreputable and dangerous, that he has mistaken private interests for public duties, that he has advocated vague and impracticable schemes of legislation, and sometimes misrepresented both his party and his state, are statements that are rarely questioned even by his most ardent admirers. Yet he has done much for the state, and much to cause his name to be remembered with gratitude and in a spirit of kindness.

To his friends—and his friends were legion—he was lavish in his generosity. He never forgot the friends of early life. He distributed the patronage of office as he would distribute bounty from his purse.

He invested in many enterprises and took an interest in whatever pertained to the public welfare. He mingled with and was one of the people, whose good will he cherished, and who in turn were always charitable in judging him.

He tried in his later life to atone for the possible crime of accumulating a vast fortune by means that are not pleasant to reflect upon, by founding a great university with broad and liberal aims, and boundless in its influences for good.

Let us hope that, as his body may rest in the shadow of the monument erected in affectionate remembrance of his son, so his memory may be coupled with the good in his nature and the crowning work of his life.

"The next congress will not repeal the Sherman act. They may be more silver put into a dollar, but there seems to be no doubt that legislation will come in free coinage," is what Senator Manderson of Nebraska said in a recent interview. Does not the suggestion of the Western statesmen offer a solution of the money question? Some time ago Mabel Holman declared that if it would not enough metal into a silver dollar to make it the equal of gold coin, and make silver a legal tender in all amounts, we would force the world to adopt our policy. When the ratio between the two metals would have to be in order to bring them to an equality would be somewhat difficult to determine, but probably 17 to 1 would be about right. Such an arrangement would keep foreign silver out of this country, but it could not be carried out without loss to the foreigner. But the American silver dollar would be as good as gold, and silver certificates based on it would pass current anywhere. Of course the plan is not new, but it appears to offer a complete solution of our trouble. The silver men would oppose it, but a measure having that object could be carried against their opposition. Silver would thus become the equal of gold and would furnish the last step in a proportionate amount of paper circulation. Stockton Mail.

If Mr. Manderson is right, President Cleveland is wrong for the President has plainly pointed out his intention to have the Sherman act repealed. In fact his public utterances leaves the impression plainly that the repeal of that act is expected to relieve the present unsatisfactory financial condition.

DETROIT ARMYMEN came up from Fresno at noon today. He states that he made a demand on the tax collector for a transcript of the delinquent tax list of 1892 as provided in the bill establishing the new court, but that the collector refused to give it. He said that a writ of mandamus will be procured to compel the tax collector to comply with the law. —Madison Mercury.

The county division act was so loosely drawn that no one can guess exactly what it means. It has been deemed best, in view of the indefiniteness existing, to have the courts determine the exact duties and rights of all concerned. We understand that there is no feeling of any kind on the part of either side. This is as it should be, and when the courts point out what should be done, that will be accepted and the matter ended.

The Princess Ruland presented Mayor Harrison of Chicago with a diamond-studded cigarette holder, and the Mayor got even by presenting the Infanta with a copy of his book of travels. This shows that a princess and a mayor have the average intelligence of people who make presents. Had the Infanta given the Mayor a pocket flask and had the Mayor presented the Infanta with a box of cigars there would have been some sense in the polite transaction.

As English statesman is coming to the country accompanied by the name of Sir John Smith. If he thinks he has any advantage over our John, we can dig up Potomac Sams and the rest of them and make him ashamed of the whole Smith family so far as originality in names is concerned.

A consensus of vegetarians is being held in Chicago. This has the appearance of attacking the enemy in his stronghold, but the advocates of vegetable diet will hardly succeed in turning the admiration of the Chicagoan from ham to cabbage.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY summed up the situation in a few words when he said that the industries of the country are "paralyzed by uncertainty." There will be no real prosperity until this uncertainty is at an end.

Is the French people have actually raised \$50,000,000 with which to resume work on the Panama canal, they have more bulldog pertinacity and less discretion than they have generally been credited with.

It is noted as a significant fact that women are failing to show the usual amount of sympathy for a person alleged to have committed an atrocious crime, in the case of Lizzie Borden.

The excuse bounty is no longer paid for the reason that the Chinese are not deported—lack of funds appropriated for the specific purpose.

Is the New York 400 ever indulged in the luxury of babies the new crop of girls would all be named Fannie.

The Chicago show is said to be doing a paying business now, but not enough to warrant the expectation that the money expended will be equalled by the profits.

The glorious privilege of kissing the barney stone, now in place in an imitation castle at the World's Fair, requires that the kisser be laid down head first from the battlement of the castle. Here is another instance in which fashionable dress of unmanicured sex is a barrier to achievement. Let the reform go on.

The editor of the Tulare Register, who is now in Chicago absorbing the sights at the World's Fair, misses the same objection to the big show that the average person does to the three-ring circus. It is too big, and the ordinary mind becomes confused in trying to take it in. The editor says that he has during the few days he has been there learned the location of the big Krupp gun and of several cheap lunch counters, but aside from that the fair is a confused dream of big, white buildings and acres of things. Evidently some time is required to make a satisfactory study of the great exhibit.

SWORN the reward for the capture of Chris Evans go to the Tulare county deputies they would be rewarded for the performance of a not particularly clever trick. According to their own statement they reached the wounded and unresisting outlaw only a few minutes before the arrival of the Fresno officers, with the full knowledge that the letter were going to take the man whom they had met in battle on the previous evening and had wounded so severely that he was willing to submit to arrest. Whether they have gained a technical claim to the reward by this ruse remains to be seen. The equity of the case is all on the side of the men who fought and disabled the bandit.

There is general feeling of gratification that Lizzie Borden was not proven guilty of the horrible crime with which she was charged. The average human being dislikes to believe that anybody of their kind, not deprived of reason, can be guilty of an act so cold-blooded and revolting as that with which this young woman was charged, and the general disposition was to refuse to believe it without the most positive evidence. That this sentiment was shared by the people of the community in which the defendant lives and in which the crime was committed, was illustrated by the result of a ballot for the selection of a person to take a summer vacation at the expense of a Boston newspaper. Lizzie Borden received the greatest number of votes, many of which came from her own home.

The New York Press says that "the use of language to conceal thought finds a notable example in the utterances of President Cleveland." He certainly surpassed himself in this line when he assured the new Hawaiian minister, Mr. Thurston, "that to strengthen and multiply the ties of amity and friendship * * * no effort on our part will be neglected which is consistent with our traditional national policy, and which is not violative of that devotion to popular rights which underlies every American conception of a free government." If Minister Thurston had been presented to President Harrison he would have been received with some plain and intelligible statement. It would puzzle a veteran diplomat to wring any meaning out of Mr. Cleveland's ponderous announcement, save that if it does not sound very encouraging to the policy of annexation.

FROM THE quiet and orderly manner in which the health trial started out there arose in the public mind the hope that the trial of the case would not be characterized by any of those turbulent scenes which have upon former occasions disgraced the bar and bench and reflected discredit upon this community. The proceedings of yesterday show that the hope engendered by previous quiet and order rests upon a frail foundation; that underneath the apparent peacefulness of proceedings is a slumbering volcano of hate that is liable to break forth at any time, and that a comparatively harmless war of words like that of yesterday is liable to culminate in acts which will bring fresh grief and shame to the community. In this connection a very grave responsibility rests upon Judge Holmes. It is a trying position which the Judge occupies, and one from which almost any man might shrink. To preserve order and decorum during the trial of this case and at the same time infringe upon no man's legal rights is a difficult and trying task, indeed. But Judge Holmes is placed in that position, and the same duty which has called him there makes it imperative that he should exercise every atom of authority which is vested in his position to rigorously repress the attempts of attorneys to make the court room a place in which to vent personal vituperation.

The action of the Sugar and Rice Protective Union at its convention at New Iberia, La., last week shows the chaos that exists in the Democratic ranks respecting the repeal of legislation intended to promote American industries. It was determined to collect a mass of statistics bearing upon the sugar and rice industries and their dependent branches of business, to be used if congress undertakes to abolish the Republican system of protection now in operation. The hindsight of the sugar and rice planters is excellent. When Louisiana gave its electoral vote to Grover Cleveland it practically demanded the repeal of those very laws which are the bulwark of its chief industries. The resolution of the convention calling for a general convention of the sugar states at Chicago on August 15th is significant. The object of this gathering is to form an organization of the sugar cane industries of Louisiana and Texas and the sorghum and sugar beet industries of California, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and other western states in order to protect their interests against the threatened attack on sugar boundaries by the Democratic administration. There are other Democratic quarters besides Louisiana and Texas that are beginning to realize that encouragement to American industries is not the "culminating atrocity" which the Chicago platform declared it to be.

THE commercial relations of this state with Mexico and Arizona have received a rude shock by the refusal of the state examiners to pay for coyote scalps.

It is rather rough on other freebooters that their exploits cannot hereafter be charged to the account of Evans and Sontag.

FROM DENVER.

All things are said to come to those who wait, and it is just possible that somebody will finally come to the front and make San Francisco a present of the competing railroad about which she has been so liberal with her talk and so economical with her money since the necessity of such enterprise finally forced itself upon her attention.

Denver, a city of about one-third the population of San Francisco, is now making a move in the direction of building a railroad to San Francisco, and a comparison of the achievements of two cities leads to the opinion that Denver is more likely to build a railroad to San Francisco than San Francisco is to build a railroad to any point, far or near.

During the past ten years Denver has thrived her population and has made her name synonymous with enterprise throughout the great Northwest. The main disadvantage under which she labors is the fact that the two great overland lines to the Pacific Coast, pass to the north and the south, depriving her of direct communication with a portion of the country with which she naturally has a large trade on account of a dissimilarity of products. She needs a direct line to the Pacific Coast in her business, and will probably build it.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Friday contained the following regarding the proposed road:

"Yesterday evening the Denver Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting to receive the report of its committee on railroad building. The topic covered by the report was the plan of the Denver, Salt Lake & San Francisco railroad, projected to run in an air-line, as nearly as possible, from Denver to this city."

"Ex-Governor Evans of Colorado addressed the meeting and gave the names of thirteen men who he said were willing and able to put \$50,000,000 into the enterprise. He made a forcible argument in behalf of the road, picturing the advantage it would give to Denver and the state, and the splendid field it would open for manufacturing and commercial interests. The motion to adopt the favorable report of the committee on the projected road was carried unanimously."

"Unquestionably this road would be of great advantage not only to Denver and Colorado, but to San Francisco and California, and the best wishes of the people of this city and state will accompany the new enterprise; but we have seen so many railroads built, on paper, that this city may be pardoned for restraining its enthusiasm until something more is done than to adopt a report and file articles of incorporation. When grading and track laying shall have actually begun it will be time enough to light the bonfires and start triumphal processions."

"The example of Denver, however, in undertaking this railroad, and the willingness of its moneyed men to invest in it, should be a lesson to this city. California is, at this moment, in urgent need of railroads to bring San Francisco and the interior closer together, and to enable the state to shake off the fetters with which monopoly has bound it, and yet, when it is proposed to build a competing railroad down the great San Joaquin valley, from Stockton to Bakersfield, our capitalists decline to invest a single dollar in the enterprise. That is clearly not the Denver way, as the history of Colorado shows. Whether the projected overland road be built or not, Denver has built miles and miles of local railroad in Colorado, and as a natural and legitimate consequence that city is today one of the most active, flourishing and prosperous cities in the United States. If this city would help to build local roads, the chance of somebody else building the transcontinental railroads would be increased a thousand fold."

MCKINLEY has been mentioned as a candidate for the presidency. In view of this it would be interesting just now to hear the Mayor explain the way "free trade" has brought about the present financial stringency. —Madison Tribune.

Aside from all question as to whether protection is a benefit to the country, it is evident to every unprejudiced mind that the present business depression is largely due to the fear of impending free trade legislation. On account of uncertainty regarding the changes to be made in the tariff, capital naturally declines to seek investment in new industries likely to be affected, while lines of business already established are trenching and conservatively awaiting the result. The continual changing of our tariff laws is a constant menace to the business of the country and a serious drawback to continuous prosperity.

The Call observes that the edifying legislation is still going on over taxes due to New York from the estate left by the late Jay Gould. The claim of the state is for \$700,000. So that principle and principal are worth fighting about. It is contended by the trustees that a bequest of \$5,000,000 made to George Gould is not taxable because the beneficiary worked for it and earned it. This is one of the cases of rich men's belongings crying aloud for exemption from taxes which incline some people to favor an income tax in the hope that the millionaires will not then escape. But the resources of the millionaire are extraordinary when it comes to paying taxes.

The similarity of the principles of the Democratic party and the People's party was discovered by the former just the day dawned upon them that they had no candidate of their own for supervisor. It was a fertile mind indeed which conceived the idea that it was necessary for the Democratic party to change its principles in order to gain an interest in the election of another party's candidate for supervisor. If they only succeed in securing a third interest, the sudden revolution in principles will appear all the more out of proportion when compared to the result.

CITIZENS and the statutes of limitation cover a multitude of sins. Both these coverings appear to have been thrown over the defalcations of the Panama canal swindle.

The commercial relations of this state with Mexico and Arizona have received a rude shock by the refusal of the state examiners to pay for coyote scalps.

It is rather rough on other freebooters that their exploits cannot hereafter be charged to the account of Evans and Sontag.

The savings bank of San Francisco contains about \$100,000,000 of deposits. That is a large amount of capital to be practically idle.

SAN FRANCISCO newspapers which do detective work have a splendid chance to exhibit their ability as sleuths by finding out who got that \$100,000 which Flood embezzled.

The midwinter fair might just as well come to San Francisco now as far as the coldness of that city on the proposition is concerned. It is not necessary to wait for a heavy frost.

The volume of circulating medium in France amounts to \$44.50 per capita, while that of the United States is \$18 per capita. Either France has too much, or this country too little. France does not seem to be complaining.

SAN FRANCISCO has formally decided to make an effort to secure that mid-winter World's Fair. Now that the formality is over it is hoped that the necessary coin will be forthcoming. San Francisco has more money in her banks than any place, but she has contracted the habit of keeping it there.

A SONG man has imported some edible frogs and placed them in a small lake on his farm, and will permit nature to take her course. The froggy will be run for profit as well as the pleasure of listening to the mellow and musical notes of the amphibian songsters.

The Mariposa Gazette has entered upon the thirty-third year of its publication. The Gazette is now edited by Mrs. Reynolds, a plucky and industrious woman, and notwithstanding the decadence of the county the Gazette maintains its standing as an excellent local paper.

LOS ANGELES is the latest victim of the foolish folk known as making a run on the banks, and as a consequence four of the prominent banks of that city were yesterday compelled to close their doors. It is stated that all these institutions are perfectly solvent, and will be able to again resume business. Their inability to meet the demands of depositors was solely due to the sudden and general stringency in the money market, and the impossibility of securing coin upon ample security. These being the facts, the trouble is solely due to the unwise and unnecessary alarm of depositors, whose funds were no perfectly secure as at any time during the past. The effect of this will be to jeopardize business solvency in general in Los Angeles, and to impair the financial standing of the city abroad.

The Examiner, falling in with Mr. Cleveland's idea that all the country requires to relieve the present unsatisfactory financial condition is the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act, says in the course of an editorial on that subject:

There can be no doubt that the prime cause of the present crisis is the Sherman silver law. This measure, which was passed as a compromise, and was satisfactory to nobody at the time, has proved even more disastrous than any compromise usually is. It has not raised the price of silver; on the contrary there is reason to believe that it has lowered it. It is the chief cause of the present depression, and it is the chief cause of the present stringency in the money market. The Sherman law is not a measure of bimetalism. It is rapidly substituting silver alone for our former monetary standard. When the Sherman law went into effect there were \$310,000,000 in gold and \$285,000,000 in silver in the treasury. We were using both metals to an approximately equal extent. Now there are \$198,518,000.75 in gold and \$285,000,000 in silver in the treasury, and within the last month the supply of gold has fallen off by nearly \$50,000,000 and that of silver has increased by over \$5,000,000. It will not take many months more at this rate to eliminate gold from the currency. The silver standard for June 1st was the first one in over nine years that showed less than \$200,000,000 in gold in the treasury.

If it does not seem to occur to the gentlemen who are guiding the ship of state through rough waters, or if it occurs to them they have nothing to say about it, that a remedy could be found for the plethora of silver and the famine of gold in the public treasury by taking advantage of the provisions of the act, instead of repealing it.

The Sherman act provides that the silver purchased under the act shall be paid for in treasury notes, which shall be redeemable by the secretary of the treasury "in gold or silver coin, at his discretion." It so happens, for some reason best known to the powers which be, that the discretion of the secretary of state induces him to redeem these notes in gold, notwithstanding the growing scarcity of that cherished article and the fact that the silver, which he is empowered to substitute, is piling up the formidable proportions of a very large white metal elephant.

The Stockton Mail, an able organ of the administration, commenting upon this unexplained condition of affairs, says:

What would the result have been to the owners of the coin if the hand of the national treasury had done what any common man looking impartially at the situation will say should have been done and redeemed the silver purchase notes with coin made from the silver that was purchased? The silver that is now in the treasury would be out among the people and the gold that was taken from the vaults to pay for it would have been in its place.

It is nothing against silver as a money metal that the holding treasury notes redeemable in either metal ask for their redemption in gold. Gold is the preferable metal for money, because of the greater value contained within a given compass. Greenbacks and even the silver purchase notes are for some purpose as good as when they are traveling, preferable to gold, and might, under certain conditions of scarcity, command a slight premium. The greenback is redeemable in gold, it is true, but people do not appear to exchange the paper for the metal. If the silver purchase notes were redeemable only in silver nobody would bother the subtreasuries about them until they became worn out. They are legal money for they payment of all debts and liabilities. The silver that is accepted. Those that are still in circulation pass current without question, as they would all do if they had not been redeemed in gold, which we contend is contrary to the spirit of the act. The treasury notes issued Section 5 provides that after July 1, 1891, the secretary of the treasury "shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes herein provided for."

Under this showing, is there not good ground for the opinion that the interests of the country would be better served by the enforcement of the silver purchase act than by its repeal?

The panicky feeling has subsided in Riverside.

CONFIDENCE IMPORTANT.

The recent bank failures in Australia have caused a widespread feeling of distrust of banking institutions generally throughout the world. This feeling is first manifested among those who are patrons in a small way of banks, more often as depositors. Among them distrust is as apt to attach to the most stable as to the most insecure institution. The recent unwarranted runs on the savings banks of Pennsylvania, which, proved under pressure to be perfectly solvent, shows how a feeling of uneasiness once engendered among depositors may even create a panic.

Since the great financial crisis just preceding the civil war bank failures in the United States have been rare, and in nearly every instance attributable to fraud among the bank officials rather than to business depression or shrinkage of values. Banking, like other business, is liable to periods of depression as well as prosperity; in fact feels the fluctuations of trade, the losses of crops or the failure of industries more quickly than almost any other interest. Yet banks are generally conservative. Of necessity property values are carefully studied and personal security thoroughly investigated. They rarely indulge in speculations or allow banking on fictitious valuations. It has been said that no bank conducted upon well recognized business principles ever fails.

California has been remarkably free from bank failures, and one has never occurred in Fresno. Generally, and notably in the case of the Bank of California some years ago during Briston's administration, the stockholders and managers of the banks are men of wealth and come to the rescue when the banks are in distress from any cause. Often the character of the managers is as much a guarantee to depositors as the bank's financial standing.

In these times of business depression and uncertainty there should be a community of effort just as there is a community of interest between the public generally and our moneyed institutions.

As there is no question of the solvency of our banks generally, the public should sustain them by an unqualified confidence. As the past two years have not been especially favorable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the community, bankers and money lenders should deal leniently with legitimate borrowers, helping to sustain the confidence in our various industries which their character warrants.

The outlook for every legitimate industry in this country was never better than now, and whoever borrows money or loans money in a reasonable way ought to do so with as much confidence and freedom as at any time in the history of the country.

Some rather humorous as well as surprising things are transpiring in the alleged contest for the superintendency of the First district. The surprising feature of the matter is that both the Democratic and Republican nominees have neglected to file their certificates of nomination within the time prescribed by law, and consequently their names cannot be printed on the official ballot. This leaves Mr. Foster, the nominee of the People's Party, the only candidate who is entitled to have his name printed on the ballot. What action will be taken by the other parties under the circumstances is as yet a matter for conjecture. And here is where the humorous feature of the affair crops out. The Examiner came out last evening with a warm endorsement of the People's Party nominee, and advised the Democratic party to endorse his nomination on the ground of the nearness together of the Populists and Democrats on economic principles. As the Examiner has been very recently engaged in the congenial task of ripping open some of the prominent principles of the People's party and exposing their hollowness to an admiring constituency, the humor of procedure on this line and for the cause alleged is apparent. If the Examiner had said that the Democratic party finding itself without a candidate of its own, was able to see in the enforcement of the Populist candidate the opportunity to get a half interest in the election of a member from the new district, the statement would have been true and easily understood. But right here another contingency arises. The Republicans are in the same boat with the Democrats so far as a candidate is concerned, and might with equal propriety hand off their coats and go to whooping it up for the only candidate regularly in the field, thus making another division of the honor and responsibility of electing the People's Party candidate. That would at least assure them against a further increase in the already overwhelming Democratic majority on the board. What will actually be done by either party it is impossible to state at present. It is said that one of the Democrats who was a prominent candidate before the committee will now be put in nomination and will depend for his election upon the privilege of voters to write his name upon the ballot. In that event the Republican nominee would probably stay in the field, as neither would have any advantage in that respect. The central committee will doubtless meet at once and decide upon the course to be pursued.

COMMISSIONER MILLER has prepared a statement which shows that the total amount of the fiscal year ending June 30th will be \$40,000,000. The amount actually paid is as follows: On cane sugar, \$8,097,894; on beet sugar, \$531,363; on sorghum sugar, \$19,817; on maple sugar, \$46,112. Total, \$9,592,986. The wheat growers are selling their product below the cost of production. Why not give them a bounty? Ten million dollars would help them marvellously.—Expositor.

The result of sugar bounty has been to give a great impetus to the establishment of the sugar industry in this country and to very materially decrease the price of sugar to consumers, a benefit which is shared by the wheat grower as well as other classes. The trouble with wheat growing is that it is already too well established in this country; in other words, that too many people are engaged in it to render it profitable. What is wanted is more land devoted to the production of sugar and other new industries and less to the production of wheat.

The panicky feeling has subsided in Riverside.

THERE are a good many staunch Democratic papers on the Pacific Coast which are not pleased with the evident intention of the administration to practically nullify the Geary law until such time as congress has the opportunity to take another whack at it. In its issue of yesterday the Stockton Mail says on this subject:

"We are in a peculiar situation with respect to the Chinese question. As Cleveland said in his famous tariff message to congress, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us. We have at last, after years spent in tentative efforts and in enlightening the Eastern mind, a peaceful and legal method for getting rid of the Chinese, but seemingly the executive arm of the government is paralyzed, and we are without means, and apparently there is not the least disposition on the part of the Washington authorities to enforce the remedy. We hear nothing whatever from the President or the treasury department as to when the machinery of the Geary act will be set in motion."

"The apathy of the administration on the Chinese question is peculiarly interesting to Californians at this juncture. A sorrowing wail comes up from 2000 San Francisco women who have been thrown out of employment by the closing of the dives. The employment of women in these dives has an intimate relation with the Chinese question. The person best qualified to speak on these cognate subjects is Chief of Police Crowley. This officer states emphatically, and furnishes evidence to back up his assertion, that all the dive women are not bad. The Chinese, he says, have driven them out of bread-winning positions, and the only way to reinstate them is to protect the Chinese. This is the only practical suggestion will reference to the dive women matter that we have heard. Chief Crowley does not state what will become of the dive women in case the Chinese hold their footing, but what he did say was uttered by another person. This other person declares that he does not see what the unemployed dive women are to do unless they all become bad—giving as a reason for his conclusion that the places which they ought to fill are occupied by Chinese. Evidently there are a good many things about the Chinese question which the President does not understand, and of which he does not seem anxious to acquire knowledge. The President has been conspicuous, both in his private and public capacity, as an advocate of the strict enforcement of the law, but he seems to have lost his grip on the Chinese business. If we might receive an assurance that the law would be enforced at a specified time—or if we were let into the secret as to why action is deferred—it would help us a good deal. It is the growing belief that the law is not enforced at all that is causing so much disquietude."

EX-GOVERNOR DUNN of Arkansas has earned some notoriety by expressing something akin to sorrow because the Ford theater building was not occupied by pensioners when it collapsed. The Arkansas gentleman's idea of reforming the pension business is a little too radical to meet with widespread approval. They would prefer to begin reforming by cutting off the per diem received from the government by such people as Dunn. Mr. Cleveland will probably make a note of the public feeling in this respect."

The recent action of a South Carolina court in refusing to recognize a divorce granted in another state calls attention anew to the vicious consequences of the conflicting divorce laws that prevail in this country. The case before the South Carolina court involved the right of dower on the part of a woman who had obtained a divorce in Illinois from a man whom she had married in New York. The judge held that inasmuch as the laws of South Carolina did not recognize divorces at all the marriage of the couple was still intact and the woman retained her right of dower. A short time ago another court in the same state declined to recognize as legitimate the children of a marriage in another state between a South Carolina man and a divorced woman. In effect this decision not only branded the offspring of the woman, but declared her to be guilty of bigamy in case her husband were still alive. It is deplorable that in a country where the sanctity of the home is supposed to be guarded with vigilance, laws respecting marriages and divorces should continue to exist that are so fruitful of demoralization and injustice.

A SACRAMENTO man in Chicago thinks he has solved the problem of restaurant rates on the fair grounds by getting so interested in the show that he forgot to eat anything. Alas, however, interest may take the place of one or two square meals, but it will hardly fill the bill as a steady diet, even for an open-mouthed Californian at the World's Fair.

FRESNO is now entertaining some very distinguished criminals in her county jail. It is to be hoped that future roundups will be smaller in numbers, and less conspicuous as to the heinous character of crimes with which they are charged.

SACRAMENTO has won the first decision in the legal contest over capital removal, but the supreme court will render the final decision. It will be rather surprising if the angry and hurried action of the legislature "holds water."

The Examiner children were given a royal reception in Chicago yesterday.

DEDICATED TO MR. HAUL.

I am the man hunter of Tulare,
Of habits bold and I'm quite wary;
But shoot not on my eyes,
And both arms paralyzed,
And for catching 'em I'm the best of our fairies.—BACH.

ONE OF THE HOME GUARD.

The folks that're not for

- - Fresno, Cal

